sender shall illuminate a new picture for the Argentia family.

The rights of our beloved country, trampled on by the espece of a man, whom the adulation and sordid interests of a handfull of miscreants misled from the path of legality, are once hote remark d.

A centimes' the moment has arrived for showing the words to it is no cessary, once for all, that we live tranquily words to it is no cessary, once for all, that we live tranquily between the idea entertained by other nations that the Argentine Republic, being ornamized as soon as possible, may suppose the idea entertained by other nations that we can serve live unless ruled by blue force. The consequence of the proceedings detailed above, the late Casmber of Reprocutatives assembled in the force mose, and having tecomized the movement, declared themselves rule stalled, and elected General Pluto Gavernar of the Province, and named Dr. Alsina Minister-General.

The British Packet of October 2, contains the transla General.

The British Packet of October 2, contains the translation of the Manifest of the Chamber of Repre entained the Manifest of the Governments and citizens of the steer Provinces of the Argentine Confederation. The document is of great length, and professes to be an expess of the causes of the new revolution. The presamile detines the movement as a great political and so, call revolution made by the people and for the people legitimate from its causes, glorious by its means, and noble in its objects, untainted by partian influences, foreign to party interests, and exempt from solfish possions. It promises peace, friendship, and social guarantees to all, realising the promises and aspiratious of all the revolutions since 1810, consolidating popular right, and enthroning order and law.

After charging General Urquiza with contravening his direct guarantee to the Bassons Agreen people to respect

After charging General Urquiza with contravening his direct guarantee to the Baenos Ayrean people to respect their rights, theories and institutions, with malversation of the public funds, accusing him of the unnecessary sleighter of 200 prisoners in cold blood after the battle of Casaro, and with the deportation to Eutrerics of 4,000 peleoners, several paragraphs are occupied in detaining the jealous surveillance of General Urquiza over the semi-refractory Chamber of Buenos Ayres, and his retrograde policy respecting certain of the interior provinces. The manufactor is devoted to a review of the provinces of the Provisional Directory, descenting in general policy. ince. The manue to is devoted to a review of the proceedings of the Provisional Directory, descanding in general terms on its illegumate origin, its retrograde tendency, is arbitrary and unconstitutional measures, its malversation of the public revenue, its abortive attempts a represent and corruption, without any other object on the part of General Ureniza "than the definite consolidation of his power, and the ultimate sanction of the little of proprietorship that were to constitute him the lastil landlord of the Government of the Republic." Then follows a sketch of the movement of the 11th inst. The sister provinces are also assured of the ardent symptities of Buenos Ayres, and her readiness to cooperate with them in carrying out the great enterprise of the satinal organization.

with them in carrying out the great enterprise of the sati hal organization.

The following is the latest news received at Buenos Ayres respecting the movements of Gen. Urquiza, extracted from The British Packet:

"Two proclamations of Gen. Urquiza, of date the 22d, one to the Entrerianos, and the other to the Santalencians, have come by the same steamer, in which he amountees that, even without Buenos Ayres, a great, rich, and powerful nation may be formed. In neither of them does he speak of the Congress. We also know that, with date the 24th, he nother the foreign agents, that not witnessading the matrix of Buenos Ayres, he retired to Entrerios, to continue thence the outcome of the toreign relations, and the organization of the country. Gen. Urquiza had paid and disbanded all his forces, remitting them to their respective departments. the orders of the locale relations and the organization of the country. Gen. Urquiza had pad and disbanded all his forces, remitting them to their respective departments, the decaired, and authorized to be used known in Bacass Ayes, that be entertained no hostile intentions against this province; that he would remain tranquit in his own, defending limiself, nevertheless, should an attempt be made to invade it. Enteriors, moreover, remained tranquit, no alasming symptoms being perceptible. With respect to Santa Fe nothing was known, atthough it is supposed that the Congress had not been installed, and it was taught that the deputies would pass over and establish themselves in Santa Fe. It appears also extrain that Gen. Urquiza has passed as circular to the toreign ministers, amounting to them that the occurrences of Buenos Ayres would not interfere with the continuation of the foreign relations, with the direction of which he is charged in the name of the other provinces.

Perhaps the most important feature of this bloodless revolution is the lact that the Provisional Government bed resolved to construct the measures of Gen. Urquiza he regard to the free many justion of the Parana and its tribulaties, for which object a measures of Gen. Urquiza had leen provinced by the new Government to the Charaber of Representatives.

The Brazilian Government appears to be still the contraction of the only

hander o Representatives.

The Brazilian Government appears to be still

The Brazinan Government appears to be still firmly each as to repress he Stave Trace, and the only bother of the celebrated Africanist, M. F. da Fenceca, who remains in this city, has been ordered to go out of the empire within 30 day, in a mesquence of having involved himself in the slave traffic. On the 1st January next it is expected that the first steamboat will sail from Para to the Upper Amazon, to mangurate the important margarion of that river.

NICARAGUA.

ondence of The N. Y. Tubuna. EAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1852. A decree has just been passed by the Cabi-

net of Niceragua with reference to this place, the nature of which has not yet transpired; Vice-Consul has received advices, which he desus resetta that General Chamorro, with three hundred men and four pieces of artiflery, has started from Gramade for this place.

H. B. M. beig Persian arrived here yesterday, and will to-morrow warp up and take a position abreast of the town. There is cometning to the wind now.

WEST INDIES.

We have files of Kingston (Jam.) papers to

The Journal of the 18th says: From midnight, Tucaday, and during all yesterday, up to a lete hour last night, when we closed our forms, heavy and amost continuous showers of rain have allen in this city. Many stores were not opened yesterday, and chere had to be cl sed at an early hour. There was in

Nov. 21.

chers had to be closed at an early hour. There was in consequence a suspension of but hose during the day. The committees, as usual, had a good trade in taking persons to and from their places of business.

In Spanish Town, the weather was, if anything, more severe than in this city. The train did not run at three celeck in the evening, the manager not deeming it advisable to do so during such heavy weather.

The Trelaway states that a large amount of sickness prevails in the town of Falmouth. Bowel complaints and diarrhea, similar to those premonitory symptoms which for months before ushered in cholera, are rife and frequent.

CENTRAL AMERICA. VI.

Excursion from Leon, through Nueva Segovin and Honduras.

As I had passed the highest part of the Cordillers of Central America, my next purpose was to reach a point nearer the Gulf of Fonseca, in order to obtain a view of it. The view from the Cerro de Ule was too extensive to serve for a picture, and accordingly I directed my steps toward the Portillo de la Victoria. My next night-quarter was Coyolar, a neat little Indian village, where, in a good house, I met the kindest reception. My host, who owned, besides about 20,000 acres of land 6,000 head of cattle, called hunself a poor man, but methinks such poverty is easy to bear. I was as tonished at the very large sized cattle that I saw on the way from here to Choluteca. They were equal to the largest Swiss cattle. A single hide was big enough to cover a very large door.

The next day I should have arrived at the Portillo very early in the afternoon, but I missed the road, which, being only a small cattle path, was scarcely visible, and, instead of turning to the right, I turned to the After some hour climbing down the mountain, I found myself on a steep rocky chif, a couple of hundred feet above a small river, on the opposite side of which, high high above, the Portillo was visible. To retrace my steps was quite as difficult as to advance, and, moreover, a loss of time so there was nothing to be done except partly climbing, partly sliding, partly falling, to de scend to the river, to cross its slippy, rocky bed, and to ascend the opposite side, a task connected with a considerable risk of broken limbs for both men and beasts Its pleasures, were not hightened by the nature of the loose, tony ground, or the rays of the sun, which rendered the water in the calabashes hot enough to boil

But every hardship has its compensation, and for mine, in the present case, I was much indebted to the uncommonly strong mule I rode. Late in the afternoon I strived at the Portillo, and found a number of Indian buts, in the best of which I took up my quarters. On inquising about the desired view, the people designated a steep, high rock, on the southern side, as the best stand-point. It was a place which I could not reach without assistance, and on which several trees had to be cut down to afford a clear out look. Had I offered money, I should probably have found some difficulty in obtaining the desired help, so I used other means, made known by my servant that I intended to give a feets, and that everybody who would assist me with his labor was invited. This announcement was followed by a hearty "Erina!" from the crowd. For the time of departure I appointed 3 o'clock A. M., but long before that hour a sufficient number of men were assembled. and we set out, each of them carrying a piece of my I had sent my servant to a village situated a some distance to buy a quantity of aguardiente. From the owner of the hut I had purchased a small pig, and ordered a good quantity of beans, coffee and tortillas, and so I was prepared to receive my guests in the evening. We ascended the rock, the tree the bands of my Indian friends, and a view presented

itself equal to any one that Sicily, Algiers, Spain or Asia Minor can boast of. I kept hard at work the whole day. and descended at evening, followed by my copper

A wide space before the hut was neatly cleaned, to serve as eating hall and dancing place. Knives, for its plates, glasses, and other articles of luxury, were not present. The tortillas-flat little corn cakes, covered with beans —each person held on his knees, using them at the same time as plates and table cloths. For the coffee each one had his own gualgual or hykare, (drinking cups,)-and, sitting on my camp-stool, in the midst of so many people, helping myself and them heartily, I felt myself quite a great man. The muchachas (young girl-) were always ready to supply us with a fresh stock of beans and meat, which my Saucho cut with more dexterity and rapidity than grace-like his European original, not being forgetful of himself.

All around on the trees the young men had fastened large pine t rches, which spread their ruddy light far and wide, and after the meal was over, the guitars gave the signal for the dance. The brandy was at hand in a large demijohn, coffee in a kettle, and the major-domo of the fiests had contributed a mighty big bates (a large weeking bowl about four feet in discreter) full of chicke a good refreshing drink composed of pine apples, water and sugar. There was also a good quantity of riselia composed of roast Indian corn, slightly ground, a little cocoa, some sugar and water. There was sugar

This time my excuse for not dancing was not ac-cepted but regarded as an insult, and so I was obliged to try a dance. Fortunately for myself, it was the same as is known in New-York as the "Spanish dance," which I now tried to perform as decently as possible. But when it was finished. I retired to my hammock, which was slung a little higher up on the mountain, between two trees. A fine view I had down upon the illuminated descing place and the whole valley, where here and there glittered the red light of a pine torch announcing the arrival of some more visitors, because the fame o the fiesta del señor estrangero (the foreign gentleman's festival) had reached the remotest huts.

-I was much struck by the great number of tumors and swelled necks which I met in this valley, for the first time in Central America. Some of them hung like a twelve pound ball under the chin of their owner

How long the feast lasted, I do not know, because fier a hard day's work I slept soundly, but I recolled that for a long time the tinkling of the guitars and the shouting of the dancers mingled in my dreams, and the next morning my servant could scarcely be wat e. ed, which proved how actively his legs and his throat had been engaged at the festival. Of the brandy, mest and other refreshments not a bit remained.

My next point of destination was the mines of St. Martin, situated between Naccome and Choluteca, a short distance from the Gulf of Fonseca, and a: pre-ent worked by Captain Moore, B. N., and Mr. R., the brotherin-law of an acquaintance I had made at Yuscaran. The read descended through a stony, wild gorge, and at not n the sun poured down his brightest beams from the north, which rendered the atmosphere intensely hot The first rain was expected about this time, and indeed the horizon showed thick heavy clouds. In the afternoon I had reached the plains; but the thunder-storm was coming up rapidly. As the ground was favorable I put my mule on a good trot, to reach St. Martin in Two horsemen whom I passed told me not to be in a hurry, for I had time. I thought it was better to be out of the way, and spurred on heartly as the heavy dreps came down with a noise like the report of a pisand white clouds of dust whirled up by the approaching hurricane contrasted strikingly with the black sky, which was crossed sometimes by dashing lightning, accompanied by a distant thunder. On went my goo mule, while the baggage on the pack mule rattled as if all would break in ten thousand pieces, as at last the roofe of St. Martin became visible. Forward on the verandah stood Mr. R., whose "Good day, Sir glad to see you; expected you these two days?" was interrupted by a tremendous thunder-clap, and in the same moment it seemed as if all the clouds had bursted, and down poured torrents of rain, as if to drown everything on the earth. Mr. R. was glad to see me in his house, but certainly much less so than I was, for it is not pleasant to stand such weather in an open prairie. Lightning followed lightning, and the thander roared in a way which best all I had before heard in the tropics. There were two thunder-storms, one from the sea, one from the mountains, and afters sharp struggle between them, the latter one was driven back into the glens, roaring like a bulldeg after a fight Finally, both disappeared, leaving the refreshed earth to rejoice

in a fine evening.

The next morning nature were a most magical ap pearance. As if by enchantment, the gray parched color had disappeared from the ground, and a soit, plearant green was spread over the whole country Never before had I seen such rapid development; the grass had grown from one to two inches in one night, and the trees showed leaves of a considerable size.

I accompanied Mr. R. to his works, and, indeed, mines merit their reputation in a high degree. They yield the whitest silver one I have ever seen; but the place is suffering under the same kindrances as the o her mining places, only its little distance from the Gul decrease them in some degree. I think a company-that could stand an annual expense of \$5,00) to \$10,000 for about five years would do a very good

One day of repose, and I said farewell, and went on again, for every afternoon there came a heavy thunderstorm, I and could only proceed by short stages. The first night I came to Choluteca, situated about a league from the Gulf and on the borders of the river of the some name, which in the plains is nearly half a mile broad and easy to cross on horseback. The place itself is deserted, and offers no other advantages than the excellent farm land in its neighborhood, with pasture ground for very valuable cattle. The number of inhabitants is about 1,500 to 2,000. In the evening I as cended the steeple of the little church and cast a last glance on the glorious Gulf, and the wild mountains that had caused me so much hardship. I slept in the house of the Mayor, a good-natured, middle-aged, stout fellow, who offered me an excellent glass of claret The next morning, just as I mounted my mule, an Indian bought in the Major's store one vara (about a yard) of cotton cloth. My host called my attention and said, lenchine, if I intended to write a book I must not forget to mention this fact. Indeed, it was the only sign of

trade I saw in Choluteca. From Choluteca the road goes through excellent pas ture ground. During the first two days the plains were sometimes interrupted by little hills. I crossed many little rivers, in some of which the water was al-ready beginning to flow, and in the swampy places the poor animals had hard work, although there had been but little rain. The first large river I crossed was the Rio Negro, (Black River ;) from thence the land is as fist as a table. The fourth day I passed the Etero-real about 10 miles above the place that Sir Edward Belcher with his surveying party reached in 1838. Even there the river was 200 to 250 feet wide, and continued so for the short distance to Lake Managua. The oleanders were here very high, and splendid trees and their roots formed a kind of natural palisades. Water was still scarce, so that the river could be easily crossed on horseback. However, enough for a ship canal might be provided from some little rivers in the neighborhood. It is also my opinion that if a Canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific is to be constructed in Nicaragus it must be in this place, with the Gulf of Fonseca es its western front, where there is safe anchorage for

all the fleets of the world. I continued on my way along the foot of the Viejo, through a wonderfully fertile country, intersected by majertic woods, crowded with deer and with the anor real, a bird a little larger in size than a wild turkey, and of an excellent flavor. I crossed the mountains between the Viejo and the Telica, and descended sgain to the Plains of Leon, where I arrived on the 28th of May, after an absence of nearly three months, in excellent health, and with a mule-load of game, which I precented to my friends, glad to see them again all in good

Com ha-son.

By some newspapers I learned that the Government of the United States projected a Naval Expedition to Japan, and immediately made up my mind to join it if possible. Mr. Kerr, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, intrusted me with some valuable documents for the Government home, and I set off once more. My good old horse had gained a little flesh on good pasture grounds, and his present proprietor leaned him to me for my last ride. farewell I took of all those excellent friends, who had shown me so much kindness, and whom I now left behind. As I went on in the calmness of the evening, the chimes of the Cathedral sent me their last goodby; and in the murmuring of the waves with watch

the old Pacific joined in the tune, the last accords of my life in the tropics lost themselves.' I pushed ahead for a new enterprise, and, after a hot ride, arrived in Granada. Dr. Sigus, with his usual politeness, offered one

of his schooners to myself and my companion, and in thirty-ix hours we had passed the lake; at the othlet we found a bungo ready, and continued down the river on the way to St. Fuoru the same evening. I never saw a place so much changed in so short a time as was the outles. Where the last year old Castillo Viejo looked stern in the silent woods, there were now a dozen houses, the beginning of a settlement, and th stars and stripes waved gaily in the morning breeze Above the rapids a small steamer was anchored; be low, another one; on the mouth of the Serapiqui a third one, and on the Serapiqui two small once, used to

transport coffee from Costa-Rica.

At St. Fuoru only a few of the old fruts were now to be seen, nice frame houses having taken their places, which diminished the picturesque not a little, but increased the comfort very considerably. I took a passage at first down to Navy Bay, then to New York. where I arrived safe on the 14th of July, having been absent thirteen months and seventeen days. ARTIST

A young Kentuckian visited the Cincinman Theutre and allied himself to a young Cyprian. They hired a carriage to take them to a brotael; ar-riving there, he refused to pay the driver his dollar: a quarrel ensued in which he shot the driver. Smarting quarrel ensued in which he shot the driver. Smartin from his wounds the driver attacked the Kentuckia with a knife, and stabbed him in several places, so fright-fully that he will hardly live through the day. The girl and emnibus driver are in custody-

The vote in Morgan county, Va., last year, for Governor, stood: Democrat 288, Whig 288 This year, for President, it stands: Pierce 291, Scott

· Nicaragua.

CHARTER OF THE TRANSCI COMPANY WAS PORFECTED New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1852.

To the President and Directors of the Accessory Transit Co

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your communication of the 22d instant, the undersigned beg leave to esy, that they have examined the Charter and Act of Incorporation of "The American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company," together with the charter granted by the State of Nicaragua to the "Accessory Transit Company," and also the decree of the Director of the State of Niceragua," dated the 27th of March, 1852. referred to by Mr. Marcoleta in his correspondence with the Transit Company; and premising that Mr Marcoleta has not exhibited to the Company any special instructions or authority from his Government other than the decree before reserved to, we are of opinion, in answer to your first question, that Mr. Marcoleta is not clothed with powers, by virtue of ms office, or vested with competent sutherity, by virtue of and decree to arrount commission ze under the thirty-second cree, to appoint

versies between the Company and the Government of Niarrgus,
And we are further of opinion, in answer to your second question, that the said Company has not forfeited its charter by a reliasel to appoint commissioners on the requisition of Mr. Marcoleta.

In an wer to the taird question, we think that the correspondence, as published by Mr. Marcoleta, between him elt and the Company, does not show a refusal on the part of the latter to appoint Commissioners under the articles of the charter. On the contrary, it is quite mannest that the Company merely require to be estised as to the power of Mr. Marcoleta to appoint Commissioners on behalf of the Government. This was entirely proper; the suthority of the Board of Commissioners ought to be perfect in respect to the Government as well as in respect to the Company, If such due authority did not exist, and the award should be in any respect unsain actory to Nicarague, it might be repu-

ment as well as in respect to the Company. It such due suited by that Government.

Your louth interrogatory requires us to state our opinion upon a question of international law, and having considered it, we can come to no other conclusion than that the State of Nicaragua is not at this time represented in the United State by an "Envoy Extraordinary and Mint ter Plenipotonibary." On the contrary, when that State, together with the States of Hundarias and Sen Salvindor, formed a new relation under the name of the "Government of the Nitional Representation," thereof with the conduct and management of all ferrigin offers, the functions of Mr. Marceleta, as the representative of Nicaragua, necessarily ceased.

The State which he had until then represented become energed, so har as its foreign affairs we e concerned, in the new Confederation, and new Government of the "Nutural Representation," This is familiar law, and instances of a like kind have not unrequently occurred in practice. The union between Section of side sides is another.

New years as the rown care and became incorporated.

Scathard and England is one, and that between Texas and the United States is another.

Neargea by her own ones nt, became incorporated in a Union with Honduras and San Salvador, although each of these States may have pre-erved its own laws, int its own Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments for the government of its own domestic concerns, yet it seems quite clear that the sovereignty of each, so far as foreign nations are concerned, became merged by the Act of Union, and for all practical purposes completely extinguished. We therefore conclude that Nicaragus has not at this time any National Representance in this country.

sentative in this country.

Success of the Rotary.

It is about four years since I first commented experimenting on rotary engines. The two first I had made failed to meet my expectations, on account of their defective combinations. For these defects I sought and found a remedy, after much hard study I then recommenced with full confidence, and made my first rotary engine with my new combination and arrangements, in my store, corner of Water and Beckman-its, which was fini hed about two years since. and put in operation at different times, in the present of some hundreds of gentlemen from different parts of the United States. The long-standing projudice existing against rotary on ines is pretty generally known to al who have paid much attention to steam engines; and the arguments used by most of our practical engineers and scientific gentlemen, that there could be but little or no power obtained from the rotary without great velocity, and consequently at a great loss of steam, and that the wear would be so unequal and so difficult to keep steam tight, and find tian so great, that they could not be made practicable. But, say they, we as mit that the rotary motion is the most naturel and most destrable, for it will do away with those dead points which we have been trying for years past to evercome, but in vain. Now, if your in produce a rotary t at will keep up a consent out ought present on the pit tons, with the expansive power of steam direct, your packing so arranged as not to allow of the except of steam, with a light amount of friction, with the whole combination so arranged as not to be subject to frequent repair, and with the recrabble qualities which are necessary to make it practicable, then we will admit that you have gained the long desired point. I have long been convinced in my own mind, that the embination and arrangement of my rotary covers all those essential points. Before I attempted to spend one cent in constructing the engine in question, I submitted it to the strictest scrutiny in my own mind, and arguments are u god against it by others were carefully con allowed, and I tried as hard to find the defects (if there were any arguments used by most of our practical engineers and are u ged against it by others were carefully con a lere and I tried as hard to find the defects (if there were an and I tried as hard to that the defects (if there were any is I would have done had it been the invention of a compet too, knowing that any existing defect would soon show itself when put to the test, and my monry and time be the theorem away. But the mere I investigated it, the more firmly, (if possible) I became convinced of its practical liny. Its pixel by those convinctions, I was induced to go to the expense that I have in marred to try to convince the public that I have succeeded in my efforts to bring into successful use the rotary degine, an invention that I hope may prove a blessing to the world, even the u.h. I should full to be honefitted by it.

felence. I have stated above, that I built and put in operation in my store my rotary. Thence it was removed and placed on board of a liftle boat, which I had built for the purpose of more fully testing it. Her name was the Rotary Experiment, 36 feet long, 7 feet beam and 10 feet across her guards, padale wheel; a feet and 6 inches in disructer. The engine being small was gared to the main cheft, to take the advantage of layerage, the engine making 3 revolutions to the paddle wheels one: the seem chamber to the engine was daly 12 inches in dismeter, 5 inches width, and 4, of an inch deep; which is divided into two chambers, by means of abutments of steam heads at opposite points, through which steam is similated and exhausted, and acts alternately on two sees of pictors, thoroughly avoiding all center pressure, and exiting double power, and can be reversed instantancesly. Each picton presents an area of 3% of a square inch. Acting alternately on two pistons, if gives the little engine that propelled my Rotary Experiment on our rivers should it months since, her padille wheels making from 70 to 80 revolutions per minute, and wither unduring duty, until the bodier gave out of Old Field Light, a report of which was given in our journals, for which it has successed in y little Rotary Experiment. The bodier which supplied her with steam was very small, estimated to be from 2 to 3 horse power, and was supplied with cold water direct from the river. Yet we had no difficulty in keeping up a supply of season, using about one tun of coal in 36 hours. I think no reciprocating difficulty in kectang up a supply of ste chaine of the same capacity can produce a new schement result, from the same amount of stoum. If the above points are solutiond, what is therety present its final success? Is it mere subject to repairs? That is not had case; for all the time it was in operation in my store, it

was put to the severest test, by using prys and levers under the pally, to try and stop it, and in various other ways; and from there it was removed on board of my Rotary Experiment, and used in the very roughest maner, and using nothing but sait water in my boder for the six weeks it was on board; and for some days while in operation there was not one drop of cil used on the Rotary. Yet she seemed to wear herself up smoother and smoother, instead of creating great friction and wearing out of order.

So from the practical results of my little Rotary, which

So from the practical results of my little Rotary, which

So from the practical results of my little Rotary, which was more favorable than I had anticipated I was induced to build a large engine and boat, of 75 feet in length, 13 feet beam, 22 feet accross the guards, and 4 feet held; paddle wheels 8 feet 4 inches long and 9 inch dip, shaft 32b inches, which runs on anti-friction rollers, similar to those used on patent sheave blocks. These proved a failure, as the rollers would cut into the boxes when under full pressure of steam, and created great friction. They were removed about three weeks since, and the common composition boxes substituted, which mawers a much better purpose, as I have obtained a greater speed since, and got clear of all the old difficulties. The boiler used is similar to the locomosive, 8 feet long, 3 feet 8 inches wide, and 5 feet high; fire chamber 3 teet by 4 feet 2 inches: 55 tabes, 2 inches in diameter, rad returning over the top of the arch to the front of the boiler to the smoke stack. This construction of boiler is good for generating steam, where a sufficient draft is boiler to the smoke stack. This construction of boiler is good for generating steam, where a sufficient draft is obtained, and as the natural draft was poor, I substituted a small blower. Since then I found no difficulty in keeping up a supply of steam, with coal that will not clinker (although I supply my builer with cold water direct from the river.) The capacity of my rotary will best counter with reviewee the cold water direct from the river.) direct from the river.) The capacity of my rotary will best cumpere with a reciprocating engine of 8 s inches cylinder and 39 inches stroke, my steam chamber being 30 inches in diameter, 12 inches wide, and 2½ inches deep; the lace of piston being 27 square inches, steam acting alternately as described on the smiller engine,) it gives 54 square inches for the effective pressure of steam to act on, and that at a leverage of 13 s inches squares the steam to be a 20 My. Research as my confi-Suppose the steam to be at 80 lbs, pressure as my certificate allows me,) 54 times 80 would show 4,320 lbs, straig pressure on the shaft, at a period leverage of 13% inches. So the power of engine and speed of boat may be increased and diminished according to the pres-

sected pressure on the skarf, at a period leverage of 13% inches. So the power of engine and speed of boat may be increased and diminished according to the pressure of stes mused.

My steambeau "Retary," which the above is a description of, has been running on our river at different times for the last three months, and was noticed by most of the papers of this City, and seen by most of our steambeats. But few are aware of the diminuitye size of the engine, and the small amount or steam used to propel so large a boat. She has been seen (shbough at times in rough weather) keeping pace with some boat that were three or four times her capacity. On Saturday, the 30th ult, we were out on a trial excursion, and landed our guests at pier No. 1, East River. From there I estitled to go to the Atlantic dock; and as I was about to go, I discovered the Hamilton Ferryboat, Whitehall, which is considered as fast a boat as is on the ferries, stert out ahead or us. My steam being up about 50 pounts pressure, and the river being very smooth, and both going in one direction. I put on the steam and to my surprue I found we kept so near to ther all the way somes the river, that it was difficult to discover any difference. The truth of this will not be denied by their capine error effects on board at the time. On Tuesday, the 16th inst., we left this city with our steamboat. "Rotary for Albeny, making the passage in 18 hours running time, although we had a heavy wind against us all the way. On Thursday we were visited by many engineers and practicel mechanics, who expressed themselves much picased with the construction of the engine. About 12% of clock we left Albany for Troy; and here I would remark, that there are a number of small tow boats running between the two cities, with great power and speed for their size; and as we were starting up the river, one of those boats soluted us, and stated of with the under a full head of steam. She soon found she was not a metch for us, and greet of with the summer of the day, which is a frei consistency of the compared at the upper part of the city, we discovered one of their swiftest boats starting off under our starband bow, apparently to give us a race; and from the bustling she made at her bow, and waves she throw up with her large wheels, it would book as though she was going two miles to our one; but I could harrily believe my own eye-tight when I saw her dropping astern so fast, and like her mane, giving up the race, aussied there is some power in the R stary ong ness. At 7½ of clock P.M., we left Albany on our way for New-Yock, and arrived the next day about 3 of clock, P.M., our ranning time from city to city being 16 hours. I feel confident that, with two runs of good cod, I can run my both trum this City to Albany in I4 hours; and I do believe I can take one of our river boats, and put one of my rolary engines on board of ner, that shall use steam at as low a pressure is required; and propel her at a gain of speed at least one-quarter, and a great saving of fuel and space; while you may sit in your saloons undisturbed as when in your perfors at home, being freed from that unequal prossure and oscillating motion which cannot be overpressure and oscillating motion which cannot be over-

come by the engines now in use.

This retary that propels my steamer "Rotary," has not had the least thing done to a since it was put on bosis; not even a seriew disturbed, and with proper at-tention, will not need repairs for years to come; and as there ere no surfaces in contact with each other, except the packing, which is metallic, it may be repaired at a trifling expense. I tind she now works with less inc-tion, if possible, and cuts of her steam closer than when first put in operation. It is not to be expected that old extablished companies will make any change, so long as first put in operation. It is not to be expected that old certable hed companies will make any change, so long as they can compete with each other. So it is not in that direction I am to look for the introduction of my rotary, but to those who are about establishing new lines; and such I would respectfully invite, together with their engineers, to call and examine my engane, on board of my boat, at Atlantic Dock, Brooklya, where arrang musts can be made, or at my store, No. 228 Water-st., N. Y., for a trial trip, which will enable them to deside more satisfactorily than from any statements made by myself or others.

E. Barrows, No. 228 Water-st.

-CITY ITEMS.

AMUSEMENTS, ETC., THIS DAY AND BYENING Euron's These e-Patheion and Payamu, 1969 Milliners, a de. Broadway Theater - Ingomer, the Borbarian. The Women is Adore Wallan's Theater - The Twelve Labors of Hercules, Marinmonals Nitude Garden - La Samabula, Arna Bishop, etc. Barna m. Museum. For Tigness, The Leaf Soil, etc. Metry politin Hall - M. dame Henriette Soning's Concort.

Mr. Dempster's Singing.

MADANE SONTAG'S REHEARSAL .- This prelude to the monster concerts with which Madame Sontag is about to lay siege to New-York showed by the abundance of white cravats and serious, dignified faces, that the reverend clergy had liberally availed themselves of her invitation to be present. And they and all others who were there had good reason to be thankful for the genius which could design and carry out such a grand and perfect musical entertainment. tsinly, nothing like that reheared was ever before heard in America. The large and excellent variety in the programme, the massive magnitude and masterly drill of the orchestra and chorus, and the artistic finish which Madame Sontag seems to impart not only to her own performances but to those who a sixt her filled all who listened with sati-faction. It is delicious that completeness and keeping of every part in so vast a whole, and in this, as re before had occasion to say, is the great secret of the great success of Madame Sontag's entertain-All this was exhibited on Saturday morning but we shall not now remark in detail upon the pieces of the programme; enough to say that all the old faverites with Madame berself at the head quite sustained their fame, that Rocco, unheard here before, was now heard to advantage, and that Pozzolini quite surprised us by singing very much better than to our evrs she

In this course of the proceedings the Rev. Samuel Hansen Cox, D. D., of Brooklyn, addressed Mudame Sontag, the Countries de Rossi, in the name of the as sembled clergy, and in very handsome terms thanked her for the kind visitation, and the great delight she had given them, and tendering her and her associates, in return a free ticket to hear the sermons of next morning in the various Churches, a remark which provoked a lough smong the sudience. "I am reminded," continu ed the Reverend Ductor, "by your harmonious voice of Him whom we serve, and can almost imagine what kind of music was that which first struck its key-note in heaven. We all hope you may long continue to possees the rich gift with which you have been endowed, and may you long continue to exercise it among the 'ransomed of the land. May we all long be free, by the grace of God, to praise Him with song, circling His throne day and night with rejoicing."

Le We depart from our usual practice in calling attention to the Musical lectures of Mr. William H. Fry, which are advertised at length in another part of this paper. It is something new to be invited to a

most brilliant literary entertsiument, which is at the same time a concert of music of the rarest sort, performed on a grand scale. We speak with confidence, for we know Mr. Fry as a writer of remarkable force, spirit and brilliancy, while the names of his orchestra and singers are a sufficient guarantee of the excellence with which the musical illustrations of the lectures will be given.

The Committee of Polish exiles in America desire us to announce that the twenty-third anniversary of the Revolution of Nov. 29, 1830, will be honored by a mass at 8| A. M. this day, which will be celebrated by Rev. Mr. Izykiwicz at the Cnurch of St Andrew, Duane st., in memory of the victims who fell in that struggle for the holy cause of their country. Afterward, at 7 in the evening, there will be a gene meeting of the Poles in this City and vicinity, which will take place at the Shakspere Hotel.

FIRES.-About half-past three o'clock yes-

Fires.—About half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the large four story brick building No. 280 Washington-t, occupied as a nay and ship bread bakery, by Erastus Titus. In consequence of the dryness of the material in the building the fames spread rapidly from floor to floor, and ere the firemen, who were early on the ground in large numbers, could subclue them the establishment was rendered a mass of ruins. The large amount of stock in the premises, consisting of crackers, sinp bread, flour, &c., was entirely destroyed.

The stock in the large building No. 281, adjoining, occupied by H. H. & P. Brunes, grocers, &c., was considerably demaged by water, and a part of their wall, which was built at least three feet above the roof and nearly two stories above the burning building, destroyed by some of the firemen for mere amusement. These fermen, for so they seemed, having on the usual cap worn in the Department, had gained access to the roof of No. 281, and amused themselves by throwing down portions of said wall upon the roof of the burning building, for the purpose of breaking it through, a proceeding quite unnecessary, as those below with the pipe had apportunity enough to throw water through the windows.

The firemen are deserving of great credit, and but for their united exertions yesterday the fire would have been more destructive to the property in the vicinity. The loss will probably amount to about \$10,000.

Suppres Drath.-Mr. Robt. Winslow died SUDEN PEATH.—SIT. ROOL. Willstow died suddenly at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at the residence of his brother. No. 221 Seventh-st. He had just returned to the City from a visit to North Carolina, and during the passage had been somewhat unwell. An inquest was held upon the b dy, and a verdict of death from billous fever was rendered by the Jury. Deceased was a native of Scotland, 38 years of age.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.-Shortly after o'clock, y sterday morning, the store of Burdoff Clonsen, No 195 Mulberry st., was extered and robb of a silver watch, \$4 in money, an overcoat, and half side of park. Soon afterwards Officer O'Brien of t XiVth Ward observed a man named Patk Brack emerging from the premises, and arrested him, with the stolen property in his possession. He was taken before Justice Wood, and held to swait examination.

BURGLARY IN THE SIXTH WARD .- The dwell-BURGLARY IN THE SIXTH WARD.—The dwelling of Mr. Jacob Vineburgh, No. 113 Walker-st, was entered through a rear window, at an early hour of Saturday morning, and robbed of clothing and jewelry to the value in all of about \$100, with which the third secreed. On the same day Sergeant Martin of the Vith Ward Police arrested a young German on suspicion of being the burglar, but in his examination before Justice Osborne, the proof of his guilt was insufficient to warre at his being held for trial and he was discharged. A portion of the et.-len property was subsequently traced to a suspicious "crib" in Orange et., where it was recovered by the officer.

CHARGE OF FRAUD IN PASSING A SPURIOUS CHECK.—Samuel J. Proper, a well known financier, in a small way, is now under arrest awaiting examination in relation to a charge of finand preferred against him by Mr. Thomas J. Coleman, of the firm of Coleman & Drake, brokers, at No. 63 Walle-t, who makes affidavit that, on the light instant the accused called at their office and asked if they had any "State" money; and on receiving a reply in the affirmative, offered his check on the Ocean Bank for \$140, in exchange for some of the money, declaring at the time that he had funds in the Bank to meet it. On this representation the check was accipted. Mr. C., however, on calling at the Bank was informed that the accused formerly had an account there, but had none at present, and no money was there deposited to hierardit. His examination will take place on Wednesday. CHARGE OF FRAUD IN PASSING A SPURIOUS

ALLEGED EMBEZZIEMENT IN CALIFORNIA .-ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT IN CALIFORNIA.—
Two men, named James and Joseph Kinsey, who on
Saturday evening arrived in the steamer Prometheus,
were arrested yesterday by Officer Allison of the First
Ward, on complaint of a gentleman, formerly a resident
Offic, whose name was not ascertained, who followed
them from California and caused their apprehension, for
having, as he alleged, embezzled the sum of \$2,000,
which they appropriated to their use. The accused, it is
stid, were formerly engaged in business with the complainant, but a dissolution between them having taken
lise, they, it is alleged, made an illegal appropriation of place, they, it is alleged, made an illegal appropriation of the above-named sum and left the country. They were taken before Justice Osborne, and held to await exam-

GAS TS. LIGHT .- Several new patterns of Gas hers, Chandeliers, and other fixtures, have just been re-from the fectory, and may be had at the great Manufact Depot of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT .- An independent Convention, composed of Delegates from fourteen Engine Companies, was held on Friday evening last at the Club Room, Adams st., which placed Israel D. Velsor, recently foreman of No. 3, in nomination for the office of Chief Engineer. The candidates in the field now are John C. Roach, John J. Green, and the

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR BUSINESS .- The liquor sellers were not interfered with yesterday by the authorities. Directions, however, were given to the Police to report all cases of violation of the excise law. Many taverns remained closed during the day.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY. CIRCUIT COURT .- No. 739.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM-Before Judge

DECISIONS.

Rossvelt.

Becisions.

Matida C. Smedos art. John Wild, Jr.

The defendant loaned plaintiff \$100 to enable ber in part, the Court said, to purchase the furniture of a boarding house, taking a chattel mortgage on the whole, valued at \$300, for security. Nothing was said about the payment. Interest, but another agreement, drawn up by the defendant, was executed by the parties, in which it was set fort that J. W. Jr., being about to lend M. C. S. the sum of \$100, to enable her to purchase out a certain boarding-house at No. 41 F rayth-st., she agrees, in con ideration thereof, that J. W. Jr., shall receive out of the profits of said boarding house one clear half of the same, payable at such time as may hereafter be agreed between the parties.

Proceeding to sell under the mortgage having been instituted, the plaintiff asks for an injunction (which was temperarily granted) to stay said proceedings.

The C. urt, in remetring a decision, said the agreement is void, from its palpable indefiniteness and uncertainty, to say nothing os its gross inadequacy. No time is set forth, and plaintiff might give up the house when she pleased. No interest is set forth, but in payment of about three months use of \$100 plaintiff is called upon to give a clear half of all her earnings, and the defendant is not a partner, as between himself and plaintiff.

How could a Court, the Judge said, exercising equitable as well as common law powers, give effect to a contract between a business man and an inexperienced woman requiring the latter, at her own expense and risk, and with her own care and labor, to fit up and conduct a boarding house e-tablishment for an indefinite period, to pay one-half of the profits to the former as an equivalent for the use of \$100 for the average period of three months? The defendant, however, is entitled to his \$100, and interest. Order continuing the injunction, unless the de-codant consent to accept \$100 and legal interest, to be paintiffs in the action after its com-

ames Sheldon, and another, against Jonathan Havens ment.

James Sheldon, and another, against Jonathan Havens.

Phelps, one of the plaintiffs in the action after its commencement, assigned all his interest to Sheldon, the
other plaintif. After this, Sheldon died, and his Administrator asks that the suit may be continued in his
name alone, as the sole eristing party in interest. This
is opposed by the other side. The Code, the Court said,
provides that "no action shall shate by the transfer of
the interest thereon "—and, secondly, that, in case of
such transfer, "the action shall be continued in the name
of the original party, or the Court may allow the person
to whom the transfer is made to be substituted in the action." Allowing Phelps to retire, the Court said, would
leave no one to re-pond to costs but an Administrator.
This is of-vected to, and there is no need of it. The Code
(section 191) provides that in case of the death of a party, "the Court may, on motion, allow the action to be
continued by his representatives." The Administrator,
therefore, may be let in. Ordered, that the suit be continued in the name of Phelps and of Sheklon's Administrator.

trator.

In the matter of the application of the Minister, &c., of
the North-West Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, in
New-York, for sale of real estate.—Order of sale on pe-

titic n.
The People, ex rel Stinson McIver, against the Board of
Education of the City of New York.
Order to show cause why a mandamus should not

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

The mate of the bark Braziliero, Captain Marsh, was arrested on a charge of having, during the late veyage to the port, attempted to assume command of the vessel and did so, preventing the Castain from exercising command. This is denied. Held in the sum of \$1,000 to ball.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER-Before July

EDWARDS and Ald. WARD and CORNELL.

The trial of Melchior Schaffer, on a charge of arecu in the first degree, was concluded. The District Attorney did not cell any additional witnesses. Mr. Sickles, for defense, called one or two additional, but

their testimony was not very insterial
After the summing up, and charge of the Court, the
Jury retired, and returned after a short absence with a verdict of Nor Guilty. Schaffer was then discharged, and left the Court room accompanied by a number of friends.

TRIAL FOR MUNDER.

Mary Maguire, a woman apparently about 25 years of age, was then placed upon trial, charged with the murder of her infant child, by throwing & into the East River, at South Ferry, foot of White hall-st. on the evening of 19th May last. Mr. Phil-lips appeared in her behalf, and District Attorney for

The District Attorney in opening the co that on the 13th May, about 9 o'clock in the even-ing, Mr. Birdsall, one of the bridgemen at the South that on the 18th May, about 9 octock in the evening. Mr. Birdsall, one of the bridgemen at the South
Ferry, was on dury and his attention was attracted by a
lady and gentlemas in conversation under the colonnade;
He heard the laydy say, "you had better tell some of
those men." The lady then approached Mr. B. and
said to him there was a woman in the ladies department of the ferry house who she behered was about to
destroy an infant she had in her arms. Birdsoll wont
to ward the ladies room and met the prisoner coming out
of the room, having her arms under her shawl in such
a manner as to appear as if there was a child in her
arms. At this movement the lady who had
speken to Birdsall cried out. "My God, she has
destroyed her child," and repeated the excisuasion, at the same time saying something to the
prisoner. Birdsall immediately seized hold of prisener, opened her shawl and found there was no
achild there; the room was then searched to see if
she had left the child there, but it could not be found; a
search was then made in the water under the ladies' department of the Ferry-house; the tide, however, being
ligh and a strong eddy running, they did not succeed in
discovering the child; Birdsall then asked prisoner if she
had thrown her child into the water, and she acknowledged that she did; she would not tell its age; he then
took her inno custody and brought her to the First Ward
Station-House; Birdsall saw her again at the StationHouse next day, and again asked her why she drowned
her child and show old it was the replied it was twe
days old and died in her arms.

Ann Brany called by District Attorney and sworn—

her child and how old it was I she replied it was two
ditys old and died in her arms.

Ann Bearry chiled by District Attorney and sworn—
I was at the ferry-boase, in ladies' department, on evening of 19th May last; saw the prisoner there, leaning
over the neat of the water-closet; did not notice anything
with her till I heard the child cry and prisoner nurse it;
it appeared to be about a week old; my suspicions were
arcused, and I came out and told my husband to tell
some of the men what I thought was likely to happen; I
went out and spoke to my busband, and said to him he
better tell some of the men to watch ker; just as I had
made the request, the prisoner came out of the forryhouse toward, the bridge, and I saw she had no child
with her; I then shricked out and gave the alarm.

Cross-cramined—My attention was first called to her
by her leaning a ver the sent of the water closet.

Billiam H. Birdsoll, sworn—Was a bridgeman at the

by her lesning a ver the sent of the water closet.

**Hilliam H. Birdooll, sworn—Was a bridgeman at the South Ferry, was stringted by the conversation of a lady and genflemen; was told there was a woman in the water closet about to destroy her child; started to go to it and most prisoner coming out; searched and found she had no child; asked her what she had done with it; she said she had thrown it overboard; myself and partner then went to make a search for the child, but there was a high ride and it was carried off; I then arrested the puis nores she made considerable cuposition: I was a high had a not twas carried off. I then arrested the pris neet; she made considerable opposition; I saked her if she had any weight to it to sink it; she said she had not; that she threw it in as it was, I saked her if any one advised her to drown it; she said no she said the child was two days old, and had died in her

The case for procesution here rested. Mr. A. A. Phalips, counsel for prisoner, contended that there had not been sufficient proof of the death of the child to put her on her detense. The District-Attorney, in reply, made some, semarks, but said he would leave the matter on tirely to the discretion of the Court. The Judge considered that the corpus dilecte, or

actual killing, had not been made out, and directed the Jury to find the prisoner NOT GUILTY. A verdict of Not "Guilty was then rendered, and prisoner die charged. Adjourned to Monday.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Tuesday evening Nov. 23, by Rev. F. C. Wood worth Mr. O. E. UPSON, of Southington, Conn., to Mrs. LUCY ANN LANGDON, of Cheshire, Conn.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, Nov. 28, MELVINA, daughter of Francis E and Jennet Husbut aged 6 years and 2 months.

The friends and aquamitances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 13 Leroy st., on Monday, Nov. 2., (this day.) at 10 clock, without further invite-

On Sunday, Nov. 28, of paralysis, SAMUEL W. WESS, in the bits year of he san. The relative and from the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funcal, this oftermon at the o'clock, from No. 326 felb at, near Avenus C.

In Broakly, Salbath morang, Nov. 28, of brain fever, JOHN
WARKEN, can of Agron and Supili Stone, aged 13 years, 40 months

WARREN, on ot Aaron and Suphia Stone, and 13 years, 10 months and 20 degr.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funct, at 2 of clock.

The friends of the father, No. 2 Hanover place, this after new, at 2 of clock.

55. Boston and Worcester, Mass, papers please copy.

On Studey, Nov. 28, THOMAS H., one of Thomas and Margaret Emmer Aries, regird 1 year, 1 month and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 30th, from the residence of ber parents, No. 3th Madison st.

Car Saturday evening, Nov. 27, Mc. CHARLES HOWLAND, in the 3th year of this age, of deeper.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday at 12 of cock M., from his late residence, 7 with -t., oner fareadway, Nov. 27, of his loss forcer, at the residence of his brother, Julia Wilson, No. 21, Thack. Mr. KORREIT WILSON, plantever, and 3k. He was mint herspaceful, and his loss is deeply regreated by a large order of fetends.

core of friends.

137 Ghazara Critica and Kvasing Post please dopy.

138 Ghazara Critica and Kvasing Post please dopy.

139 Ghazara Critica and her son, Dr. James S. Rumwey, new
Fishall Landing of Wednesday, Nov. 28, Mrs. HARRIKT GLLL;

13cl of the aid Robert Gill formerly of this city.

At Plainfield, N. J., Nov. 26, Mr. JOHN SATRE, for a loag time of
resident of this city, in his filed year.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 27.

16 Parker Coal Co.... 16 N. J. R. R. 10 N. Ind. R. R. SECOND BOARD. ### CON Erse Inc. bds. ... 100 k 100 Cumberland Coal Co. ... 681k 2 000 K 11R coa. bds. 71. 100 k 100 do ... 830 631k 5200 do ... 830 631k 5200 do ... 830 631k 530 600 do ... 830 631k 530 600 do ... 830 631k 530 Pennsylvania Coal Co. 122 63 k Tenant Cos. ... 800 375 100 do ... 123 k 100 do ... 113 00
277 124 N Inst
277 125 N Inst
277 125 N Inst
277 125 N Inst
277 126 do
28 175 126 do
277 127 120 do
277 120 do
277

PHILADEI PHIA STOCKS-Salurday, Nov. 27 .-Philadel Phila Stocks—Salurday, Nov. 27.—
25 Fern. L. R. 365 ; 69 do. 49 ; 15 Harrisburg R. R., 505 ; 30 Grad Ba. 153 ; 48 560 City W. 66, 21, 107 ; 10 Cam and An. R. R. 6, 150 ; 15 100 do. 6, 75 ; 101 k; 100 Morra, 55, 175 ; 100 do. 6, 75 ; 101 k; 100 Morra, 55, 175 ; 100 do. 6, 72 ; 145 ; 1600 do. 6, 75 ; 101 k; 100 Morra, 55, 176 ; 100 do. 80 cc. 16k; 1900 do. 6 ; 12 ; 14 ; 150 do. 6 ; 150 do. 6 ; 150 do. 80 cc. 10 k; 10 do. 80 cc. 16k; 1900 do. 6 ; 15 ; 100 Beaver Mendow, 21 ; 11 scot State 5c, part der. 9; 20 Mag. Col. 16k; 191, 200 Richmood 6a, 15, 30 ; 10 July 100 Richmood 6a, 15 ; 10 do. 10 July 100 Richmood 6a, 15 ; 100 do. 10 July 100 do. 10 do. 1

SATURDAY, Nov. 27-P. M.

Government and State Stocks have been excoedingly buoyant to-day, but other securities were heavy, yet with considerable activity. \$35,500 of the United Stares Sixes of 1867 have been sold at 121 2214, realizing an advance of 1. Ohio State Stocks were to request—the Sixes of 1860 and 1870 severally advanced Rentucky Sizes also improved t. A number Pedaral and State Stocks and some first class Railro Pedaral and State Stocks high prices, have been returned eccurities, all bearing high prices, have been returned bither from Europe, the advanced prices inducing sale fee relevantment in low priced securities. The ex